1962 के उपबंधों के तहत प्रवर्तनीय बन जाते हैं जिससे सरकारी बकायों की वसूली में सहायता मिलती है। इसके अलावा, सीमाशुल्क अधिनियम, 1962 की धारा 72 के तहत, भांडागारों में रखे हुए माल की नीलामी करके सीमाशुल्क की वसूली भी की जा सकती है।

Proposal to raise limit on bonus for bank employees

3773. SHRI GURUDAS DAS GUPTA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Bank employees who are getting a gross salary of Rs. 2500 per month are not eligible to get bonus;

(b) if so, whether Government are aware that because of this reasons nearly 85 per cent of Bank employees are not eligible to get bonus: and

(c) if so, whether in view of the ever increasing rise in prices and the resultant increase in DA leading to the increased gross salary of the employees, Government propose to raise the gross salary limit to Rs. 4000 for this purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b) Indian Bank's Association (IBA) has reported that all employees, including bank employees, covered under the payment of Bonus Act, drawing salary of more than Rs. 2500 p.m. as defined in the Act are not eligible for bonus. Bank's clerical staff, who have put in a service of above 5/6 years and subordinate staff with about 15 years service and above therefore fall out side the purview of payment of bonus.

(c) There is no proposal under consideration of the Govt. to raise the gross salary limit to Rs. 4,000 p.m. for the purpose of bonus for bank employees.

Reduction in customs duty on bulk drug and drug intermediates

3774. SHRI E. HANUMANTHAPPA: SHRI RAJNI RANJAN SAHU: SHRIMATI SATYA BAHIN:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what are the considerations on which his Ministry reduced the customs duty on bulk drugs and drug intermediates with effect from 19th June, 1992.

(b) whether his Ministry has any cell to oversee that benefit of duty reduction is passed on to consumers;

(c) if so, the details thereof and if not, by when such a cell would be established;

(d) whether it is a fact that such duty reductions are counter productive to basic production;

(e) whether his Ministry had made any study in this regard;

(f) if so, the outcome and if not, the reasons therefor;

(g) whether it is also a fact that such duty reductions lead to playing into the hands of international forces which jack up prices to take benefit of the situation; and

(h) what are the names of such drugs and drug intermediates?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) The reduction in duty announced on 19th June, 1992 in respect of bulk drugs (including its salts and testers) and drug intermediates is to reduce the impact of higher cost of imports.

(b) and (c) The prices of drugs are dealt with by the administrative Ministry *viz.* the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers, (Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals), under the Drugs (Price Control) Order, 1987. The Finance Ministry has no cell to oversee that benefit of duty reduction in respect of bulk

drugs is passed on to consumers; nor there is any proposal to set up a cell for this purpose.

(d) to (f) When Customs duties are reduced on bulk drugs production of related formulations within the country is encouraged. Similarly, when duty concessions are extended for drug intermediates and raw-materials, the manufacture of bulk drugs from more basic stages is encouraged. Thus, duty reductions help basic production.

(g) The prices of drugs are fixed by the administrative Ministry under the Drugs (Price Control) Order, 1987 in consultation with BICP. While fixing the prices of drugs under this order, reduction in Customs duty is taken into account. In the case of drugs, which are not under price control, Govt. keeps a watch on the movement of their prices.

(h) Names of bulk drugs and drug intermediates on which duty was reduced on 19th June, 1992, are listed under notification Nos. 215, 216 and 217/92-Customs. These Notifications have been duly published in the Official Gazette and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

Performance of various sections

3775. DR. BAPU KALDATE:
SHRIMATI KAMLA SINHA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the overall decline/rise in the various sectors of economy during 1991-92 till-date as compared to the year 1990-91; and

(b) what are the reasons identified for the unsatisfactory performance in the sectors which have shown a decline?

THE MINISTRY OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) A Statement is enclosed. (*See* below)

(b) The slowdown in growth of GDP in 1991-92 was mainly the result of difficulties experienced in the real sectors. The decline in agricultural production was attributable to a fall in kharif production because of erratic behaivour of monsoon in the major producing areas. The industrial production was adversely affected by severe import compression and tight credit policy resorted to since 1990-91 due to shortage of foreign exchange and to contain inflationary pressures, respectively. The decline in exports in 1991-92 was mainly due to recessionary conditions in industrialised countries, resticted access to imported inputs and disruption of trade with Rupee Payment Area (RPA).

The faster monetary expansion in 1991-92 was primarily due to larger accretion of foreign exchange assets in sharp contrast to a substantial draw-down in 1990-91. The inflationary situation in 1991-92 was the result of a number of factors, such as, liquidity overthing due to large fiscal deficits in the past; the uneven progress of monsoon generating inflationary expectations; supply-demand imbalances in some sensitive commodities; shortfalls in domestic production and constraints in augmenting domestic supplies through imports due to foreign exchange shortage and increase in administered prices of certain commodities.

Statement

Sectoral Growth Rates—Selected Indicators (per cent change over previous year)

Sector/Indicator	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93 Latest
1	2	3	4	5
1. Gross Domestic product at factor cost (1980-81 prices).	5·6	2·5 Est.	..
2. Agricultural production	2·6	—2·0 Est.	..